CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA.

Lines of "Love's Chidings "-The Ellyso Directory-" Hollow Horn," Again, &c.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Is there a law prohibiting a Catholic or an Israelite from holding the office of President of the United States? DOT.

Mrs. Davis's Book.

Will you please tell me in your Query column when Mrs, Jefferson Davis's book will be published, and if it will be sold by subscription? It was published by the Belfords, of New York, several years ago, and was

### Copyrighted Drawings. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Congress, Washington, D. C.

What is the method of proceeding pursued by artists in having their drawings copyrighted? B. E. V. All that they have to do is to send a brief description of the drawing and a \$1 fee to A. R. Spofford, Librarian of

## How to Keep Hay.

To the Editor of the Dispatch; Please state the cause and the preven tive of hay and blade folder becoming SUBSCRIBER If hay is properly cured and handled, and about one peck of salt is sprinkleover each ton, it will keep sound and

# King's Daughters. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

What is the address of the presiden of the King's Daughters of Virginia? , A SUBSCRIBER. The King's Daughters have no pres dent in Virginia. The highest officer is the State, to whom all matters concern

ing the organization are referred, is Mi . Mary Mason Anderson, secretary, 19 west Franklin street, Richmond, Va.

Underwood Constitution.

AMHERST COUNTY, VA. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please inform the where I can get a copy of the Underwood Constitution, and what it will cost me? R. E. Sinte Library. It is contained in the volume of Ordinances and Journals of

New Orleans
To the Editor of the Dispatch:
RICHMOND. New Orleans Custom-House,

Please state how much compressed cot ton was used in laying the foundation o the evelom-house or past-office at New Orleans, and the cost of same, and oblig J. H. E.

of cypress piles, driven over 60 feet into as to form almost a solid mass,

The delusion that compressed cotton was used is a popular one, but its origin

## The Largest Diamond.

FARMVILLE, VA. To the Editor of the Dispatch: Please tell me through your Query col-ma where is the largest known dia-ond? When was it found? What is its

According to a newspaper account that we have recently seen the largest diamond in the world is known as the "Excelsfor," and is now deposited in the Bank of England, having been found last dune near Cape Colony, South Africa, by Captain Edward Jorganson, Its weight we do not know.

## Origin of "O. K. " KEELING, VA.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Will you please state what the abbreviation O. K. came from and oblige
A READER? Origin obscure; usually said to have seventh President of the United States, as an abbreviation of All Correct, spelled (whether through ignorance or humoran invention. Another statement refers the use to "Old Keekuk," an Indian with the initials "O. K."-Century Dic-

## Of the Same Opinion Still. NEW CANTON, VA., May 2, 1894.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: The presumption is that the last com-numication I sent you in reply to A. W. S. V. S., on the subject of hollow-horn was thrown into the waste-basket, Just let

was thrown isto the waste-basket, Just let it remain there. Hollow-horn is a substantiated disease all the same.

My last may have appeared rather too aerimonious for the columns of the Dispatch, but that of A. W. S. was simply vituperation, sneers, and rividule.

You may think the doctors in the so-called veterinary science have stamped out hollow-horn, but the disease, as an entity, stands unchallenced by those commenting stands unchallenced by those commenting stands unchallenced by those comout hollow-horn, but the disease, as an entity, stands unchallenged by those competent to give an intelligent opinion of the subject. WILLIAM R. PUTNEY.

## The Ellyson Directory. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Mr. Brock informs me that there is in his possession, bound up with other mat-ter, a directory of 1840, compiled by H. K. Ellyson, which it would seem is not on the list furnished me by Mr. Chu-

Mr. Brock kindly consents to having strangely enough, doesn't refer in his pre-face to his directory of 1845 or to his previous experiment of 1849; but he does re-fer to the first directory, of 1849, and promises that "the number for 1846 will contain all that is desirable in a city directory and calendar, besides a faithful history of Richmond, from its settlement to the latest date, from documents in the subscriber's possession, and others to which he has access." Was there a directory for 1846 published?

The First Newspaper. RICHMOND, VA. To the Editor of the Dispatch: Flease state in your query column when, where, and by whom the first news-paper was edited, and oblige, H. B. The first English newspaper is believed to be the Weekly News, issued in London in 1822. The beginnings of newspapers in Germany and Italy are said to reach back to the sixteenth century, although it is often stated that the oldest newspaper is the Frankfurter Journal, founded in 1615. In the United States Publick Oc Currences was started in Boston in 1600, but was suppressed; the Boston News-Letter, followed in 1704; but the oldest existing newspaper in the country is the New Hampshire Gazette, founded in 1756 .-Century Dictionary.

SALEM, VA., May 1, 1894. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Will you please publish an answer to the following question:
Who was the grandfather of General Winfield Scott, where did he reside, who did he marry, and how many children (with their names) did he leave surviving him? Oblige.

A SUBSCRIBER.
General Scott, in his autobiography, says that his father's father was a scotchman of the clean Ruccleuch, the

younger son of a small landed proprietor, "and, taking part with the Pretender, es-taped to Bristol, whence by aid of a chant and kinsman, he was smuggled

two died." This is all the information

that we have on the subject. General Marcus J. Wright, of the War Records Office, Washington, D. C., has recently written a life of General Winfield Scott, and he may be better informed, and to him our correspondent would do well to write.

A Matter of Etiquette. UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. 1000 To the Editor of the Dispatch: In introducing a lady and gentleman is it proper to say, "Miss Jones, Mr. Smith" or, "Mr. Smith, Miss Jones"?

Yours truly, A gentleman is always presented or introduced to a lady. The order of this rule is never reversed, Hence: "Mr Smith, Miss Jones," should be the invariable form, unless it be, "Miss Jones may I present Mr. Smith"?

# Founder of Sunday Schools. NORTH VIEW, VA.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Please answer when, where, and by whom was the first Sabbath school or-ganized in the old world, and also in America? Yours, truly,

Robert Raikes, born at Gloucester, England, in 1735, founded a system of Sunday schools for poor children in 1781 and, before he died in 1811, witnessed its extension in most of the towns of England. About the beginning of this century Sunday schools sprang up in Philadelphia, Boston, and New York, and were very general in this country.

# Love's Chidings. RICHMOND, VA.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: In response to your request for a cop of the old song "Love's Chidings," I send Why thus do you try me?

Hast thou no feeling

Thee have I loved dearly.

thorus: Hast thou no feeling, etc. Ah, then, must we sever, He parted forever, And will thou never

Think, love, of me? Chorus: Hast thou no feeling, etc., "MEMORY."

Bank of Our Generals. RICHMOND, VA.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Will some reader of the Dispatch kind

Stephen D. Lee appointed June 23, 1561; ank June 3, 186t Again, further down the list we find the

n B. Ruckner appointed Heutenant 

general February 28, 1965; rank February 28, 1965. Yours respectfully, A READER.

## Saw Its God and Blushed MILLENBECK, VA

To the Editor of the Dispatch: If you possibly can do so please tell me who the author of the following beau-

In Bartlett's familiar quotations the

authorship of the epigram in question is ascribed to Richard Crashaw (1616-1650)-"The conscious water saw its God and blushed."

note-a quotation from the "Epigrammationa Sacra, Aquae in vinum versae, p.

Nympha pudica Deum vidit, et erubuit-

The modest Nymph saw the god and

St. Crispin is the patron saint of the shoemakers, and "Knights of St. Cris chief, who is said to have signed treaties pin" is the name of a brotherhood of these workmen. The date and place of its organization we do not know.

# Tradition of the Cherokee Rose.

Tradition of the Cherokee Rose,
SUTHERLIN; VA.
To the Editor of the Pispatch;
"A Subscriber," in the query column,
asks for the tradition of the "Cherokee
rose." I inclose it, with best wishes for
the continued prosperity of the very best
paper published in the United-States,
Respectfully, M. K. R.

The legend of the Cherokee rose is as prostrated by disease in the cabin of the Cherokee warrior, the daughter of the Cherokee warrior, the daughter of the latter, a young dark-faced maid, was his nurse. She fell in love with the young chieftain, and wishing to save his life, urged him to escape; but he would not do so unless she would flee with him. She consented. Yet, before they had gone far, consented. Yet, before they had gone far, impelled by some regret at leaving home, she asked permission of her lover to return, for the purpose of bearing away some memento of it. So retracing her footsteps, she broke a sprig from the white rose, which climbed up the poles of her father's tent, and preserving it during her dight through the widerness, planted known between the capes of Florida and throughout the Southern States by the name of the Cherokee rose.

# The Militia Law.

HAMPTON, VA. To the Editor of the Dispatch: Can the United States Government order out the militia of the several States? It the law is different in the different States how is it in Virginia? For instance, should the Secretary of War order the

Virginia troops to some other State, and the Governor order them not to leave the State, what would be the result? EX-VOLUNTEER PRIVATE. It would seem that the President would have power if the regular army and the troops of any State proved insufficient, to order the militia of another State to assist the constituted authorities. Our law is as follows:

Section 300. Virginia Volunteers to Compose Active Militia.—The active militia shall be composed of volunteers, who shall be styled Virginia volunteers, and in case of war, invasion, the prevention of in-vasion, the suppression of invasion, the suppression of riots, and to aid civil offi-cers in the execution of the laws of the Commonwealth, they shall first be ordered

into service.

Section 203. To be Governed by Articles of War.—The Virginia volunteers shall, in addition to the provisions of this chapter, be governed by the articles of war which may be in force for the government of the army of the United States, and such regulations is used by the commander-in-chief as shall not be in conflict with the laws of this State and of the United

tion of the Virginia volunteers shall con-form generally to the provisions of the laws of the United States regulating the militia, and the system of discipline and exercise shall conform to that of the army of the United States, as prescribed for the militia of the United States.

. . Married late, and in a year or | militia to execute the laws of the Union, insurrections, and repel in-

> The term of service of the militia (called into the service of the United States) is limited to nine months, and they cannot be used for the invasion of a fereign country, or for military service abroad. Thus the militia is under command of the Governor until legally called into the service of the United States, when his authority ceases, and the President may employ them in any State to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

Cure for Hog Cholera. MILLBORO' DEPOT, VA. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Can you or any of your correspondents give any known remedy that will absolutely cure the hog cholera?

MANY READERS.

We have gotten an expert of the United States Department of Agriculture to an-swer this query for us as follows: United States Department of Agriculture Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., May 2, 1894. Sir.-Your letter of the 20th ultimo to

the secretary with enclosure signed "Many Readers," has been referred to "Many Readers," has been reterred to this bureau for reply.

The question which we are called upon to answer is "can you or any of your correspondents give any known remedy that will absolutely cure the hog cholera."

There is no such remedy known. Hog cholera may be treated with more or less success by a number of remedies, but there are cases of the disease which would trave find in soile of any treatment.

prove fatal in spite of any treatment. What your readers doubtless wish to know is whether there is any treatment afficiently beneficial to make its employ ment profitable, and if so, what is the best form of treatment. The Bureau of Animal Industry has been The Bureau of Animal Industry has been experimenting for a number of years, and I think I may safely say that the discussion be profitably treated. That is to say, that the benefits derived from treatment are more than sufficient to cover the cost of medicine and the value of the time necessary for carrying out the treatment. Just what is the best remedy I amount at present prepared to say. The bunot at present prepared to say. The bureau, during the past year, has been ex-perimenting with two or three mixtures which appear to be successful, but have

as we settle the matter definitely a bulle-tin will be issue' giving the results of the Very respectfully,
D. E. SALMON,
Chief of Bureau.

not yet been tried on a sufficiently large e to make this a certainty. As soon

## Thomas Dunn English, Edgar A Poe, and the Southern Literary Messenger.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: You once referred to me for answer some questions in reference to the above. As yet no reply has been made, because As yet no reply has been made, because there was in contemplation a more extended communication which would embrace those subjects, but required some further information that could be obtained only by research and inquiry.

Since the time above alluded to you have told me you would like to have what I stated to you about the republication of "The Raven" in the Southern Literary Messenger. Moreover, a very

cation of "The Raven" in the Southern Literary Messenger. Moreover, a very distinguished gentleman and a friend of the Messenger has urged me to write its history. This labor of love and justice was the one already in contemplation, history. This labor of love and justice was the one already in contemplation, and partly because a modern hybrid critic of the red-snapper species had publicly belittled that honored pride of the South and ridiculed as its "padding" those fine addresses with which it so liberally and judiciously adorned its pages. For they were the best expression of the most gifted and highly-cultured mind of the South, and the Messenger enabled thousands to enjoy them besides the few hundreds before whom they were delivered. In those days (as is still largely the cases), many of our best writers and most literary men did not and would not become authors in any other form; and any magazine might have been glad to rank them among its contributors.

Awaiting the future, this preliminary paper is respectfully tendered you:

1. As to the personal relations between Mr. English and Mr. Poe? You had a slip from a Boston newspaper which represented those relations as having been very intimate and abilling. There is excellent authority for stating that they were once friendly, if not intimate, but were interrupted by Mr. English's having

Poe turned inimically against him. And yet Mr. Poe is generally credited by his biographers and apologists with having been courteous and deferential to-

wards the fair sex.

2. Was Mr. English ever the editor of the Southern Literary Messenger, as a well-known citizen of Richmond had inti-

He never was. Mr. English is still He never was, Mr. Lagues is Still living, and engaged in active political life as a member of Congress from New Jersey, and there are already several good biographical sketches of him which give an account of his elitorial and literary labors; but they make no mention of this Indeed Mr. English says he of this, Indeed, Mr. English says he never had any editorial connection with the Messenger. He was a contributor to it under my successor, Mr. John R. Thempson, and was a resident in Virginia for several years, and took some

part in her public affairs.

2. "The Raven" and the Messenger? I never knew Mr. Poe, personally, but we had quite a correspondence, for I gave him employment, and helped to support him when he was in great necessity.

The Southern Literary Messenger had a wide search when Mr. Poe was its editor.

rule, even when Mr. Poe was its editor, not to republish any American produc-tion. It did republish some things from England and the continent of Europe. England and the comment of Europe But when "The Raven" first appeared in the American Whig Review of New York its now famous author wrote me one of his kindest and most persuasive let-ters, saying that he knew the rule, but ters, saying that he knew the rule, but requested me to make an exception in his favor; to take out the line which di-vided the pages of the Messenger, and "give "The Raven" its full length in the beautiful typography of that magazine." and willing to oblige him, and when read the poem I at once determined to make the solicited exception. Hence "The

Raven" did appear in the Messenger for March, 1845. One of Mr. Poe's biographers, a Mary One of Mr. Poe's biographers, a Mary-hander, I think, in speaking of Mr. Poe's plain chirography and exceedingly clear manuscript, says that in his composimanuscript, says that in his composi-tions he never made any alterations. He must have been misled by the complete and tidy form to which he reduced them before he exhibited them. My recollection was that one reason he gave for request-ing me to republish "The Raven" was that he did wish to make some emenda-tions. Therefore, I took the Messenger and the American Whig Review and care-fully colleted the two versions and these fully collated the two versions, and there were some alterations. They were not Besides, what was thus done to gratify him in regard to "The Raven," I paid him what he asked—\$3.00 per printed page—for his contributions. But not one that he offered me was worthy of his genius or reputation, and yet they were issued, because he sent them, and greatly needed the compensation of which their rejection would have despited him. rejection would have deprived him. Still he swindled me, and when I resented he swindled m. and the turned spitefully against me, as he did against Mr. English. But the details are not now necessary

Peace to his ashes.
One of the contributions for which h one of the contributions for which he was paid was: "The Literary Life of Thingum Bob. Esq., Late Editor of the Goosetherumfoodle; By Himself"; December, 1844.

Richmond, May 2, 1894.

# Notices of New Books.

HISTORY OF THE JEWS. By Professor H. Graetz. Vol. III. From the revolt against the Zendik to the capture of St. Jean C'Acre by the Mahometans. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America. 650 pages. Price 23.

In no historical work that has of late years come under our observation have we found greater evidence of conscientious is presented in Professor Graetz's splens did effort The volume before us, while no more valuable than its predecessors, when viewed as a mine of information, is more interesting, not to say more fascithe Jews in Spain, thus covering one of the most romantic periods in the existence of the race. However, we also find in the volume the story of the condition

of the Jews in Arabia prior to the rise of Mohammedanism, of the conversion of many Araba to the Jewish faith, espe cially those of the Himyaritic Kingdom of the affiliation of the Jews with the Bedouins; of the rise of a Jewish-chazai of Mohammed with the Jews, and of the development of the Kaballa. The heresics associated with the doctrines of Maime nides are discussed, as are also the Ka raitic reaction against the Talmudic teachings, and the baneful effects upor the Jews of France and Germany of the

In Professor Graetz's account of the Jews in Spain we find the explanation of the rapidity with which the Moslems conquered the country, and a most compre hensive insight into the forces that con tributed most to their expulsion. The Jews were the power behind both these events. The date of the first Jewish emigration to the Iberian Peninsula is wran ped in mist, though it is known that many Jews had settled there before the downfall of the Roman republic, and that thousands of the victims of the insurrections under Vespasian, Titus, and Hadrian were transported thither as prisoners. That these latter did not long re main in slavery Professor Graetz is satisfied, for says he "the sympathy of their free brethren undoubtedly hastened to ransom them and thus fulfil the most important part of the duties prescribed by Talmudic Judaism to its adherents." Christianity had made great progress in Spain, and until the action of the Council

of Illiberis (about 320) against the Jews the most amicable relations existed between the latter and the Christians, and intermarriage was frequent. "The newly-converted inhabitants of the country," says Professor Graetz, "who often heard their apostie preach about Jews and Judaism, had no conception of the wide gulf dividing Judaism from Christianity, and as often had the produce of their fields blessed by a pious Jew as by their own clergy." The fruit of the Council of Hilberis was stayed in ripening to the full by the Visigothic invasion. So long as the Visigoths were Arians the Jews enjoyed peace and prosperity. They were accorded complete religious liberty, many of them held high public office, and those living at the foot of the Pyrenees were the most trusted guardians of the passess leading from Gaul into Spain, their martial courage gaining for them great distinction. But with the embracing of orthodoxy by the Visigothic kings the Jews were easily not their the lan. The indethe most amicable relations existed be thodoxy by the Visigothic kings the Jews were again put under the ban. The inde-pendent nobles gave them protection as pendent nobles gave them protection as far as possible, and from time to time far as possible, and from time to lime the restrictive laws against them were suspended, yet their position finally be-came intolerable. They were forced to abjure their religion, prohibited from holding slaves, compelled to surrender their real estate, and driven into abso-lute isolation. Goaded to desperation by such treatment, they took part in the re-rest estime king. Wamba (672-689). This volt against King Wamba (672-689). This revolt was unsuccessful, but the condi-tion of the Jews was bettered until Erwig succeeded Wamba, and then perse-cution again assumed a virulent phase, which culminated in terrible crucities af-

cutton again assumed a which culminated in terrible cruelties atter the rebellion of 694.

As a consequence, when the Mohammedan invasion of 711 came, with it came also the day of Jewish retribution. The Jews of Northwest Africa, who had been driven thither from the Iberlan Peninsula, and their persecuted brethren in Spain flocked to the standard of Tarik. The victorious Arab war was literally pushed forward by the Jews, City after city was conquerer and left in charge of the Jews, and when Tarik appeared before Toledo, the Jews threw open the gates to him. The second army swarmed over from Africa, and the same policy of entrusting to the Jews the guardianship Then followed another long season of peace, prosperity, enlightenment, development, and advancement for the Jews of Spain. But the ascendency of the Berbers changed the conditions. The first law of nature forced the Jews to ally themselves with the Castillans. Grenada fell, and another era of darkness settled days over the 120.

is that which treats of the "golder of Jewish science: Saadlah and Chas " In opening this chapter, the histo

rule, the last spark of spiritual life was extinguished in Christian Europe. The darkness of the Middle Ages became thicker and thicker, but the spiritual light thicker and thicker, but the spiritual light of Judaism shone forth in all its spiendor. • • Two men especially, one in the East, and the other in the West, made science a principle of Judaism. They were the Gaon Saudiah and the statesman Chasdai. With them began a new period of Jewish history, which we may confidently call the scientific epoch. The spring-time of Israel's history, returned, and in its pure atmosphere the sweet voice of poetry again made itself heard. Contemporary writers scarcely noticed that a remnant of the Jewish antiquity, the Exilarchate, was now at an end. It was soon forgoiten in the new end. end. It was soon forgoiten in the new life that had just made itself visible. Just as the religious life had freed itself from as the religious in the temple of sacrilice, so now it gradually withdrew from the temple of leatning on the banks of the Euphrates, and established a new centre for itself. The ing on the banks of the Euphrates, and established a new centre for itself. The first half of the tenth century became through a concurrence of favorable cir-cumstances a turning-point in the pregress of Jewish history."

Whatever may be the controversial drifts of Professor Grant's work in

that will live and become standard as a reference. Every page of each of the volumes so far published calls for thoughful reading, and commends itself to the scholar calls.

LECTURES ON AUTO-INTOXICATION IN DISEASE, OR, SELF-POISONING OF THE INDIVIDUAL By Ch. Bouchard, Professor of Pathology and The-rapeutics, Member of the Academy of Medicine, and Physician to the Hospitals, Paris. Translated, with a Preface, by Thomas Oliver, M. A., M. D., F. R. C. P., Professor of Physiology, University of Durham; Physician to the Royal Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Examiner in Physiology, Con-joint Board of England. In one Octovo volume; 302 pages. Extra Cloth, \$1.75 net. Philadelphia: The F. A. \$1.75 net. Philadelphia: The F. A. Davis Company, Publishers, 1914 and

1916 Cherry street. Whoever gets well into the drift of cian can number. These dreadful entities, he is assured, ply in the air he breathes, swim in the water he drinks, and burswim in the water he drinks, and burrow in the food he eats, eternally on the
watch for an opportunity to devour him
up. If he is properly impressed with
this state of affairs he must already be
fit to collapse, and now if he reads this
book he will collapse completely, for
here he is told that, supplementing these

book he will collapse completely, for here he fix told that, supplementing these extraneous dealers of destruction and if death, his own individual body is incessantly employed in the nefarious manufacture of poison for its own killing.

Surely, when the non-medical portion of the community contemplates all these dreadful revelations, it must be stupified by the marvellous fact that any of its members are able to draw two breaths consecutively, and even the faculty themselves, we may suppose, would find it measurably difficult to adequately explain the phenomenon. Apparently, under the conditions which are said to exist, a cataclysm of a very decided character should be expected to occur. That it does not occur, and that people do live for several days, and even for years, has led to some distrust of the soundness of the statements put forth. But this distrust is expressed chiefly by certain pig-headed persons who project themselves into the path of progress and oppose what they call common sense and facts to the uncommon sense and theories which are spre-eminently the property of science. It is, of course, hopeless to try to convince those who dosgedly insist on understanding what the propounder of a theory himself does not understanding what the propounder of a theory himself does not understand, and who will not accept a proposition which may happen to be us little at variance with the laws of nature, even though it is supported by the positive affirmations of the highest authority. Accordingly, no first-class theorist tries to convince them, he simply turns up his nose at them, and calmly knocks out their facts by an addendum to his theory.

It is not designed by the foregoing re-

marks to cast any discredit on the views of the learned author of this work. He may not, indeed, be able to prove them, but then it is not clear that any one else is able to disprove them, and so he is entitled to all the immunities of possession. He himself takes issue with other theorists, which is very reassuring, for when microbial and toxical scientists fall out common mortals eat and drink and breathe freer. In fact, the learned author, driven possibly by stress of circumstances, seeing that in spite of the constant making of poison in the body the intended victim is not poisoned, has himself suggested a mode of escape. He thinks we are saved mainly by our livers, which waylay and confiscate and annihilate the deadly concoctions.

Professor Bouchard speaks of the high place which is in these times assigned to the circle of the correction of disease. It

place which is in these times assigned to the study of the origin of disease. It seems, indeed, very certain that more attention is now being bestowed upon the science than upon the art of mediloses its attractiveness when it is once caught. In continental Europe this pleasing pursuit is indulged in most assiduously, but far less in our more practical land. Hence, it is that the philosophic invalid who seeks to know the fundamental basis of his malady can be gratified with an explanation, not perhaps, detal basis of his malady can be gratined with an explanation, not perhaps, demonstrably true, but at any rate highly scientifie, by applying to a physician who has studied in the beer-gardens of Berlin or the variety shows of Paris, while the matter-of-fact sufferer, who is satisfied simply to get well, will do better by consulting a physician who has been educated in the schools of this country, where the student is more likely to learn how to cure diseases than to fiddie-faddie how to cure diseases than to fiddle-faddle over their barbarous Greek and Latin

terminology.

This book is the work of a distinguished man, who has ably investigated the subjects which he treats, and who well sustains the views which he advocates. tains the views which he advocates. While these views are in many respects adverse to those of other leading investigators, yet they have been widely accepted and occupy a prominent place in medical science as it is how expounded.

sion," "The Risen Dead," "A Harvest of Wild Oats," etc. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

This is a readable story. The heroine is an orphan girl, the descendant of a noble and price explained that he warted any reporter explained that he warted any remisseeness of Poe that he could give.

A BORN POET.

"Edgar, Edgar," said the old man, rising with a far-away look, as memorized day, in company with friends. "Edgar," said the old man, rising with a far-away look, as memorized she sees a picture of his called through his mind, "Why, he was a born poet. One day Mr. Allan came to me and said: "Mr. Clarke, I have heard much about your care." This was about 180 or '21, and Edgar entered my school, and as Edgar shows a decided appress for classics, I have determined to place him under your care." This was about 180 or '22, and Edgar entered my school, and as Edgar shows a decided appress for classics, I have determined to place him under your care. This was about 180 or '23, and Edgar entered my school, the became one of the most tis finguished of my school, the became one of the most list inguished of my school, and as Edgar was a pout 180 or '23, and Edgar entered my school, and as Edgar was a shoul 180 or '23, and Edgar entered my school, the became one of the most list inguished of my schoolars. He and Nat. Howard were in the same class. Nat. was as good, if not better, than Edgar in the classics, but Nat. couldin't write poetry. His Edgar could, Edgar was a poet in every sense of the word, one in life to marry "the son of a shop-keeper." Thereupon they separate, the painter no more. She is unwilling to surrender her station in life to marry "the son of a shop-keeper." Thereupon they separate, the bear of the classics, but Nat. couldin't write poetry. His Edgar could, Edgar was a poet in every sense of the word, one in the classics, late the end of the sense, not in the classics, had a coulding write the end of the word, one in the classics, late the end of the word, one in the classics, had a coulding write the po

THE STORY OF THE COMMONWEAL THE STORY OF THE COMMONWEAL.
Complete and graphic narrative of the
origin and growth of the movement.
Similar movements in history, the
march, portraits of the leaders, other
pictures, the object sought. By Henry
Vincent, official historian of the Commonweal. Chicago: W. B. Conkey Company, publishers, 1894.

This is a more likely and the company publishers, 1894. This is a well-illustrated book of 25

pages; price 50 cents. THE STRUGGLE OF PROTESTANT DISSENTERS FOR RELIGIOUS TOLE-RATION IN VIRGINIA. By Henry R. McIlwaine, Ph. D., professor of English and History, Hampden-Sidney Coilege. (Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Her-bert R. Adams editor. Bultimore: The

which the picturesque has been a most striking characteristic. The design of our old homes was spacious and delightful, while the old gardens, nearly all gone new, surrounding these homes added beauty to our city and brought health and ever-recurring pleasure to our citiproperty has changed entirely the old when Mr. Alian took Edgar. appreciation of the practical issues of life has increased so largely that our sense of beauty, especially of the picture eague, is passing rapidly into eclipse. Where a doilar can he made, family homes, historic houses, beautiful surroundings count for nothing. Everything is ruthlessly sacrificed to the practical. As evidence of this, one has only to recall the many delightful old homes deal through the past ten years, and replaced, in most input terly devoid of heauty and of comfort. This the levelling process has been carried to guch an extent that we have but a few of the old things left; the old things hallowed by historic association, which have beautified Richmond and delighted hereitizens and her many curious and interested visitors. The chief among these of did things remaining are our Capitol, our old things remaining are our Capitol square. It is the dasis in the desert—a place in which young and old, rich and poor, white and black, can ever be sure of rest and quiet, with as much is security and privacy as could be ensecurity and privacy as could be ensecurit

in he way obstacted in he capitol Square from becoming a public common and an abused passway It is thus, by means of this enclosure, that our Square has retained its individuality and picturesque beauty, and the old fron fence, in our opinion, adds to the picturesque effect.

As the public is aware the gates giving entrance to the Capitol Square have been removed from their position and laid very carelessly against the dignified, protesting, old fence. The first step toward desecration and destruction has thus been taken. We have heard it whispered that the fence is doomed, and is also to go. If such is to be the case, then farewell to the beautiful old Square. Once turned out, councilianship can protect such is to be the case, then farewell to the beautiful old Square. Once turned out, unenclosed, no guardianship can protect it—its chief charm, its privacy, will be absolutely destroyed—the heart of our city will no longer be refreshed and de-lighted by the picturesque spot now dear to it.

POE AS A SCHOOLBOY

HE WAS A NATURAL POET, BUT NOT SO VERY STUDIOUS.

An Interview in Which His Teacher, Professor Clarse, Gives Interesting Reminiscences of His School Days.

Mr. J. P. Clarke, of Washington, who has a number of friends among the furniture dealers of Richmond, spent several days here last week. While in conversation with a representative of the Dispatch, who met him at Murphy's Hotel, Mr. Clarke took from his pocket a newspaper clipping, which proved to be of decided interest. It was an interview copied from the Baltimore Bulletin in a St. Louis paper of December 39, 1879, in which Mr. Clarke's father, Professor J. H. Clarke, who died in 1885, at the advanced age of 96 years, gave some interesting reminiscences of Edgar Allen Poe, who was his pupil at one time. Professor Clarke left a family of one son and eight daughters, nearly all of whom reside in Baltimore.

THE POET AS A PUPIL.

Mr. Clarke permitted the Dispatch to reproduce the Bulletin's interview, which is given below, and will be read with keen interest here in Richmond, where the cine. Most of this study is, however, in the line of some theory or other. A theory is a very fascinating thing to chase around, for it can be played with forever, whereas a fact is a finality and loss its constant of the constant of the chase around the constant of the constant of the chase around the constant of the chase cons

is given below, and will be read with keen interest here in Richmond, where the one of the Bulletin's staff a day of two ago had the good fortune to have an interview with the venerable Joseph H. Clarke, now 89 years old, who was the early preceptor of the poet, Edgar Allen Poe. In Eugene L. Didler's me-moirs of Edgar Allen Poe, the following occurs: "On Mr. and Mrs. Allen's return from their two years' visit to England, Mr. Allen placed Poe in the academy of Professor Joseph H. Clarke, of Trinity College, Dublin, who kept an English and classical school at Richmond from 1816

Mr. Clarke greeted the Bulletin repremedical science as it is how expounded.

HOW LIKE A WOMAN. By Florence
Marryat, author of "There is No Death,"
"A Fatal Slience," "The Master Passion," "The Risen Dead," "A Harvest of Wild Oats," etc. New York: Lovel, Coryell & Co.

Clarke, these composition henor and credit to the

"Did you keep it? Have you it now?"

the reporter asked, eagerly.
"No, no," the old gentleman is swered, sadly. "I returned it to Edgar. One day after I had come to Baltimore from Richsadly. Treatment to reach the state of the s

to him."

The old man sadiy answered, "No. sir; that's one thing I always regretted, notes that'ng kept some of Edgar's notes or having the beautiful at that time that Edgar would ever be a great man."

Taking Down the Page.

when Mr. Allan took respan"Was she pretty?"
"Well, really, I can't remember very
well, but I think she was a very sweet
and interesting child."



which makes pure, healthy blood and cures. Brown's Iron Bitters should be taken regularly and faithfully by those whose blood is in an impure, thin, diseased condition.

Constitution and biliousness vanish and the entire system is renewed. Itwon't stain the teeth.

That's the recommendate stations Arrive Roanoke, Radford, Puliaski, and Bristol. Connects at Roanoke 7:10 A. M. with Washington and Chattanooga Limited. Pullman Sleepers Roanoke to Memphis and New Orleans. Dining-car attached. Also, for Bluefield, and Pocahontas; also, for Roanoke Till A. M. with Washington and Uning-car attached. Also, for Bluefield, and Pocahontas; also, for Roanoke Till A. M. with Washington and Uning-car attached. Also, for Bluefield, and Pocahontas; also, for Roanoke Till A. M. with Washington and LynchBurg and Pocahontas; also, for Roanoke Till A. M. with Washington and Elementary and Pocahontas; also, for Roanoke Till A. M. with Washington and Chattanooga Limited. Pullman Sleepers Roanoke to Memphis and New Orleans. Dining-car attached. Also, for Bluefield, and Pocahontas; also, for Roanoke Till A. M. with Washington and Chattanooga Limited. Pullman Sleepers Roanoke to Memphis and New Orleans. Dining-car attached. Also, for Bluefield, and Pocahontas; also, for Roanoke Roanoke Till A. M. with Washington and Chattanooga Limited. Pullman Sleepers Roanoke to Memphis and New Orleans. Dining-car attached. Also, for Bluefield, and Pocahontas; also, for Roanoke Roanoke Till A. M. with Washington and Chattanooga Limited. Pullman Sleepers Roanoke to Memphis and New Orleans. Dining-car attached. Also, for Bluefield, and Pocahontas; also, for Roanoke Roanoke Till A. M. with Washington and Chattanooga Limited. Pullman Sleepers Roanoke to Memphis and New Orleans. Dining-car attached. Also, for Bluefield, and Pocahontas; also, for Roanoke Roanoke Till A. M. with Washington and Chattanooga Limited. Pullman Sleepers Roanoke to Memphis and New Orleans. Dining-car attached. Also, for Bluefield, and Pocahontas; also, for Roanoke Roanoke Roanoke R

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7:15 P. M. Arrives at Byrd-Street Station daily. Stops at Fredericks-burg. Milford. and Doswell. Pullman-cars from New York and Washington. Leaves Washington at 3-48 P. M. Does not stop at Elba. 8:50 P.M. Arrives at Byrd-Street Station daily. Leaves Washington at 4:22 P. M. Stops at Elba and local stations. Pullman-Car from Washington.

FREDERICKSBURG ACCOMMODA-

TION.

DAILY ENCEPT SUNDAY.

4:00 P. M. Leaves Byrd-Street Station.
Arrives at Fredericksburg at
6:33 P. M.

8:28 A. M. Arrives at Byrd-Street Station. Leaves Fredericksburg
at 5:50 A. M.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
ASHLAND FRANCE 6:20 P. M. Leaves Elba. Arrives at Ashland at 7:67 P. M.
6:45 A. M. Arrives at Elba. Leaves Ashland at 6:35 A. M.
6:04 P. M. Arrives at Elba. Leaves Ashland at 5:18 P. M.
C. A. TAYLOR, Traffic Manager,
E. T. D. MYERS, Gen'l Sup't. ap 25

Leave	Arrive			
No. Petersburg	Richmond			
14	22 43 A.M.	33 40 A.M.	Fast mall	
27	72 0 A.M.	823 A.M.	Accommodatio	
14	19 0 6 A.M.	16 0 A.M.	Norfolk train	
24	419 7 A.M.	11 55 A.M.	Atlanta special	
28	46 14 P.M.	720 P.M.	N. & W.	con't'
78	5 23 P.M.	5 20 P.M.	Through train	
46	46 29 P.M.	720 P.M.	Norfolk special	
46	46 29 P.M.	720 P.M.	Norfolk special	

Daily. STOPPING PLACES.

Taking Down the Fênce.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
In your paper of April 25th I noticed a short article entitled, "Capitol-Square Gates," and signed "Citizen," The words then written were most timely. I desire to add something to them:

The charm of Richmond has always been its individuality in which the picturesque has been a most striking characteristic. The design of our old homes was spacious and delightful, while the old gardens, nearly all gone processing the study very hard?"

The charm of Richmond has always been its individuality in which the picturesque has been a most striking characteristic. The design of our old homes was spacious and delightful, while the old gardens, nearly all gone processing the study very hard?"

The Colly All, RAH, LINE TO NOR-FOLK.

Professor?"

"Wasn't Poe a very handsome boy, Professor?"

"Well, he had very pretty eyes and hair, and rather an effeminate face, but we don't think he was a beautiful by. He had a very sweet disposition. He was always cheerful, branful of mirth, and a passengers go through without change of cars.

Striking characteristic. The design of our old homes was spacious and delightful, while the old gardens, nearly all gone have a long the law of the study very hard?"

"No! he was not remarkable for his application. He was naturally very simes", and west.

"No! he was not remarkable for his application. He was naturally very simes", application. He was naturally very simes.

The Colly All, RAH, LINE TO NOR-FOLK.

Leave.

Richmond 9:00 A M. Norfolk.

Leave.

Richmond 9:00 A M. Norfolk.

The trains leaving Richmond at 9 A. M. The trains leaving Richmond at 9 A. M. The trains leaving Richmond at 9.50 A.M. Norfolk.

The trains leaving Richmond at 9.50

# CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 14, 1894.
TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND. BROAD-STREET STATION. 8:40 A. M. Daily, with Pullman for Nor-folk, Portsmouth, Old Point, Newport News, and local sta-tions. 2:00 P. M. Daily, with Parior-Car for local stations, Newport News, Old Point, Norfolk, and Ports-7:45 A. M. Local train, except Sunday, for

7:35 A. M. Local train, except Sunday, for Chron Forge. Connects at Gordonsville for Washington, at Virginia Midland Junction for Lynchburg, at Basic for Hauserstown, and at Staunton for Winchester.

2:00 P. M. The Chrchmatl and St. Louis Limited, daily, with Parlorater to Gordonsville and Pullman Sleepers Gordonsville to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Stops only at important stations.

5:20 P. M. Local train, except Sunday. Accommodation for Charlottesville.

10:00 P. M. Daily, for Cincinnati, with F. F. V. Pullman to Hinton, and Gordonsville to Cincinnati and Louisville, Dining-Car Washington to Cincinnati, Connects at Covington, Va., for Virginia Hot Springs.

TRAINS LEAVE EIGHTH-STREET

Bad blood

is the cause of nine-tenths of all human ailments. The most of all human ailments. The most or ainful diseases, the most districts of the most districts of the minister who officiated dwelt of persons were present, and it few member the minister who officiated dwelt should be member the minister who officiated dwelt should be member the minister who officiated dwelt stated of the minister who official diseases. TRAINS LEAVE EIGHTH-STREET STATION.

5:90 A. M. Daily, with Palce-Car for Lynchburg. Lexington, Va., and Ciliton Forge. Connects, except Sunday, for Arvonia.

4:30 P. M. Except Sunday, Local accommodation for Columbia, Va., TRAINS ARRIVE AT RICHMOND, BROAD-STREET STATION.

8:20 A. M. Daily from Cincinnati, 11.30 A. M. Daily, from Norfolk and Old Point.

1:30 A. M. Daily, from Norfolk and Old Point.

2:00 P. M. Daily, from Norfolk and Old Point.

5:50 P. M. Daily, from Cincinnati and Louisville.

6:50 P. M. Except Sunday, from Clifton Forge.

8 VERY TUESDAY Manifest closed one hour butter. painful diseases, the most dis-figuring complaints have their strains ARRIVE EIGHTH-STREET STATION. 8:5 A. M. Except Sunday, from Colum-

R. W. COURTNEY,
District Passenger Agent.
W. B. BEVILLA
General Passenger Agent.
nce. Roanoke, Va. ap 26

RAILROAD LYNES

Richmond & Danville Kailroad Co. SAMUEL SPENCER, F. W. HUIDE KOPER, AND REUBEN FOSTER,

RECEIVERS. RICHMOND & DANVILLE and MORTH C189-LINA DIVISIONS.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE, IN EFFECT APRIL 1, 1801. TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND, VA.

12:50 A. M., SOUTHERN EXP for Danville, Winston-Salem, Winston-Salem, Danville with th and Southwests Limited, Carryin Asheville and Columbia, Augus Jacksonville, an lanta, Birmingus Sorreveport, New Memphis, Canasat Memphis and for all points

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RICHMOND

YORK-RIVER LINE, VIA WEST PULSE

LEAVE RICHMOND, TRAIN No. 16, 4 65 P LOCAL EXPERIENT

SEABOARD AIR-LINE

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H. M. BOYKIN, City Parker VIRGINIA NAVIGATION

Point and Norfolk for Washington, mare, and the North.

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WEDNESDAY, AND FIRE
DAY AT 7:90 A. M.
Electric-cars direct to wharf 15:50 and \$1:00 to Norfolk, it was to by a Grand Orchestrion.

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OLD DOMINION TRI-WEERLY LINE FOR YORK.

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inguring complaints have their origin in an impure condition of the blood, which was neglected and allowed to work its terrible results. The victims of impure blood are everywhere—on the street, in the cars, in factories and on farms. But bad blood is not incurable. No one need despair. There is a medicine which makes pure, healthy blood and cures. Brown's Round-trip thesets thinked at R.
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Freight received daily until 5 P. M.
Passengers leaving Hichmond on at
DAYS, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDA
THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS IN
THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS IN
port News at 3 P. M., and by the
mond and Petersburg Railway comi
(same days) at 9 A. M., will make
nection at Norfolk with steamer lea
those days.

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Appointed sailing days: Every TUES DAY and FRIDAY at I P. M., and ever SUNDAY at 5 A. M.
Freight for Tuesday's and Frisks steamers received till sailing hour Sunday's steamer till 5 P. M. Sauras Freight received daily until 5 P. M. Fare, 56.99.
For farther information apply to W. McCarrick. General Southern Agent; office Rocks
W. P. CLYDE & C.

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